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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/028,000	12/20/2001	Thomas Leonard Schwartz	81505JDL	2402
7590	08/26/2004		EXAMINER	
Lawrence P. Kessler Patent Department NexPress Solutions LLC 1447 St. Paul Street Rochester, NY 14653-7103			MCALLISTER, STEVEN B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3627	
DATE MAILED: 08/26/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/028,000	SCHWARTZ ET AL. 
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Steven B. McAllister	3627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/19/2002.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 4, and 7-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 4 appears to recite only data, although the claim is to an apparatus.

Claims 7-9 attempt to further define a mechanism, but recite only data which is not limiting on the mechanism.

In claim 10, it is not clear what the mechanism is "coupled" to in "said mechanism coupled to update said inventory with data".

In claim 10, as best understood by the examiner, the specification does not show that the mechanism "updates" the inventory with the remaining page life data. Also, it is not clear how the inventory would be updated with the data. Rather, it appears that it uses the remaining page life data in some way to determine when to place an order.

In claim 16, it is unclear what is meant by "comprises as the operative coupling, an integration system".

In claim 17, it is unclear what is meant by "life span to each of said..."

In claim 23, the phrasing of the claim is unclear.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 10-16 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claim 10 recites "said mechanism is coupled to update said inventory with data regarding a remaining page life of said replaceable components". However, as understood by the examiner, the specification does not enable updating the inventory with the expected life data. It also does not enable using the remaining life data to determine when to place orders to refresh the inventory. One of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to make or use the invention without undue experimentation.

Claims 16 and 25 further recites an integration system that takes the predictable lifetime, printer use value, and compares these values with the stock of components to provide an analysis of demand. However, this limitation is not enabled in the specification. One of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to make or use the claimed invention without undue experimentation.

Claims 10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to

one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

While the limitations are shown in the claims, they do not appear to be described in sufficient detail in the claims or specification to reasonably convey to one of ordinary skill in the art that the inventor(s) had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 17-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 17-25 are non-statutory because the method lacks a claimed technological nexus with the computing apparatus performing the steps.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, and 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by LoBiondo et al (5,305,199).

LoBiondo shows a plurality of pieces of equipment with a plurality of components, each having a predictable lifetime; an inventory of replacement parts; a computational element coupled to the equipment; and a mechanism for managing inventory by tracking lifetime of components through usage.

As to claim 2, the computational element has a user interface (touch screen) and the mechanism, comprising the inventory tracking module, is coupled to the computational element and has an input device that allows input and deletion of pieces of equipment.

As to claim 6, LoBiondo shows an inventory notification that is activated when the number of replacement parts fall below a predetermined level.

As to claims 7 and 8, LoBiondo shows all elements of the claim. It is noted that the parameters are used in the inventory analysis which results in a decision whether or not to order. The decision whether or not to order affects quantities order (zero or a certain non-zero quantity) and frequency.

As to claim 9, LoBiondo shows rate of use as a parameter.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Manchala et al (6,405,178).

Manchala shows providing serviceable equipment with a plurality of replaceable parts and providing inventory of the parts. It inherently shows calculating a predetermined life span of the parts, since it shows replacing the parts at a predetermined threshold. It further shows creating a system for tracking the predicted life; and managing an inventory of replacement parts using the tracking system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LoBiondo et al in view of Manchala et al (6,405,178).

As to claim 3, LoBiondo shows all elements except comparing at least one of the predictable lifetimes of the components against a threshold based on equipment usage. Manchala shows this element. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of LoBiondo by comparing the predictable lifetimes against a threshold in order to determine when the component needs to be replaced.

As to claim 4, LoBiondo shows that the mechanism further comprises inputs from sensors for counters providing usage updates. It does not explicitly show a threshold against which each component's usage is compared, or a notification when that threshold is reached. Manchala shows comparing the usage against a threshold and triggering a notification when that threshold is reached.

As to claim 5, LoBiondo in view of Manchala show all element except that the threshold equals on lifetime. However, to do so is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to compare the usage to one lifetime in order to maximize use of the component.

Claims 10-14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LoBiondo et al in view of Nagira et al.

As to claims 10 and 11, LoBiondo shows that the equipment is a printing system; tracking the use of items via page count; and that the mechanism is coupled to update the inventory. LoBiondo does not explicitly show providing remaining page life data. Nagira shows providing remaining page life data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of LoBiondo by providing remaining page life data as taught by Nagira in order to provide a simple means of determining, using the existing counters, the end of life for components.

As to claim 12, LoBiondo in view of Nagira show all elements of the claim except computing predictable lifetimes when a component is replaced. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art to do so. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to further modify the apparatus of LoBiondo by computing the lifetime value at that point in order to capture the effect of a possible changing use environment.

As to claims 13 and 14, LoBiondo in view of Nagira show all previously recited elements, and show periodic reporting of page count for each of a plurality of printers. They do not show that the period is daily. However, daily reporting is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the apparatus of LoBiondo by providing daily reporting in order to ensure that abrupt changes in use are detected in a timely manner.

As to claim 16, LoBiondo in view of Nagira shows all elements.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LoBiondo et al in view of Nagira et al as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Manchala et al.

LoBiondo in view of Nagira show all elements of the claims except creating an order for a predetermined number of shipments within a given time period. Manchala shows this element. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the apparatus of LoBiondo in order to provide automated ordering upon detection of a low remaining life of a part.

Claims 18-21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manchala et al in view of LoBiondo et al.

As to claim 18, Manchala et al show all elements except that the system uses a set of parameters based on said predicted life span of said components to determine quantities on reorder parts. LoBiondo et al shows such parameters which are used in determining whether to reorder (and which therefore affect order quantity). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Manchala by using parameter based on predicted life to determine quantities in order to ensure that the on-hand inventory reflects current needs.

As to claim 19, Manchala et al show all elements except that the system uses a set of parameters based on said predicted life span of said components to determine frequency of reorders. LoBiondo et al shows such parameters which are used in determining whether to reorder, and therefore affects frequency. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Manchala by using parameter based on predicted life to determine frequency of orders to ensure that the on-hand inventory reflects current needs.

As to claim 20, Manchala shows all elements except having a set of parameters including rate of use and determining a replenishment period for the components. LoBiondo shows these steps. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method Manchala by determining rate of use and a replenishment period in order to ensure that inventory reflects current needs.

As to claim 21, it is noted that Manchala in view of LoBiondo show the equipment being a printing system, and that the creating step further comprises that the tracking system is coupled to the inventory to receive rate of use data.

As to claim 23, Manchala in view of LoBiondo show all elements of the claim except computing page life each time a component is replaced. However, it is notoriously old and well known in the art to do so. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recalculate page life each time a component is replaced in order to capture the effect of a possible changing use environment.

Claims 22, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manchala et al in view of LoBiondo et al as applied to claim 19 above, and further in view of Nagira et al (5,666,585).

Manchala in view of LoBiondo show all elements except determining a page life from rate of use. Nagira shows this element. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the method of Manchala by determining a page life in order to facilitate tracking of remaining life via the existing counters.

As to claim 24, Manachala in view of LoBiondo and Nagira show all previously recited elements, and show periodic reporting of page count for each of a plurality of printers. They do not show that the period is daily. However, daily reporting is notoriously old and well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the method of Manchala by providing daily reporting in order to ensure that abrupt changes in use are detected in a timely manner.

As to claim 25, it is noted that Manachala in view of LoBiondo and Nagira show all elements of the claim.

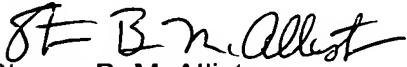
Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven B. McAllister whose telephone number is (703) 308-7052. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert P. Olszewski can be reached on (703) 308-5183. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Steven B. McAllister